

As with the earlier school killings, there will be much wringing of hands and soul searching among pundits and politicians in search of ways to cope with this ongoing blight on a significant segment of American society. In the debates that will ensue, much can be learned from a hitherto little known effort by the Kuwait-America Foundation that is helping to address this problem and others related to the violence that persists in the lives of Americans and Kuwaitis.

Two weeks ago, the nonprofit and non-governmental Kuwait-America Foundation (KAF) administered a multifaceted program to commemorate both the fortieth anniversary of Kuwait's independence and the tenth year since its liberation from Iraqi aggression. Over a period of several days, KAF manifested a growing phenomenon in international relations: the efficacy of having such organizations play pivotal roles in matters of global importance.

Like innumerable other Arab and Islamic philanthropic associations, KAF has yet to become a household word in America. However, the day is fast approaching when it will be recognized as having become a respected albeit low-key activist in support of laudable objectives in American national life.

Until ten days ago, KAF was not as well known in Kuwait as one might have thought. Many outside observers had believed, mistakenly, that Kuwait's government and private sector must have held annual commemorative events to honor the country's liberation from aggression ten years ago.

#### A COUNTY'S YELLOW RIBBON

Not so. The commemorative activities were the first of their kind. The previous national decision to forgo any annual outpouring of joy at the return of the country's internationally recognized government, and with it, the restoration of freedom and safety to the Kuwaiti people, was deliberate.

The decision not to celebrate was, in essence, reflective of a people's collective preference instead for wearing a yellow ribbon in memory of hundreds of missing Kuwaiti and other nationals who have yet to return from the months-long nightmare that Iraq unleashed against Kuwait on August 2, 1990.

For most, the idea of rejoicing with so many of their fellow citizens' still in Iraq was seen as premature and inappropriate. It was overshadowed by the ongoing grief over the country's hostages, its missing in action, and the fate of other nationalities abducted to Baghdad in the waning days of the war that have yet to be accounted for by Iraq.

The Numbness of Numbers. In Kuwait as elsewhere, the process of coming to terms with the impact of an adversary's aggression and violence against it is considered by most to be an essential component of reconciliation. But among outsiders who have wanted to see reconciliation between Kuwait and Iraq occur sooner rather than later are many who appear to wonder whether the concern about those missing from Kuwait has been a Kuwaiti pretense or, at least exaggerated for effect.

If so, many reason, could it not be little more than a carefully crafted device deliberately tailored to garner international sympathy for the country's ongoing deterrence and defense needs that might not be as effectively obtained in any other way?

By the standard of Great Power populations, the number at issue, cynics seem prone to emphasize, appears to be minuscule. In noting that the total is 608, the tendency of some has been to think that this is a typographical error and that one or more digits must be lacking.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The Kuwaiti citizens who vanished from their country in the course of being spirited

off to Baghdad by Iraqi forces a decade ago are hardly faceless statistics. No Kuwaiti of this writer's acquaintance knows fewer than four who disappeared without, to date, there being a trace of what happened to them. By extension, most Kuwaitis know and regularly come into contact with an average of forty other Kuwaitis who long for the return of those missing.

Because the population of the United States is so large, and that Kuwait is so small, it is difficult for many Americans to grasp the extent of the tragedy that befell the Kuwaiti people as a result of the Iraqi invasion and occupation.

The following, however, provides perspective that may be otherwise hard-to-come by. In terms that U.S. citizens can relate to, the number of Kuwaitis missing in Iraq is equivalent to 270,000 Americans being incarcerated and unaccounted for in undisclosed sites in Canada or Mexico. In terms that the British and French can understand, it is as if 60,000 of their citizens had been forcibly seized, carted across the border, and, to this day, were still being held in a neighboring country.

On a related additional Richter scale of human tragedy, the recent commemorative events in Kuwait, in which this writer was privileged to participate, revealed yet another daunting set of numbers. One of the highlights was the unveiling by Kuwaitis, former President Bush, and former British Prime Ministers Thatcher and Major, of a memorial to the war dead resulting from the country's liberation. Listed were the names of the 351 Kuwaitis and 331 Allied Coalition country and other nationals killed during Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Three hundred fifty-one. Some may say, 'for an international conflict that dominated the headlines for more than half a year, that's not so many.'

Those Killed: American Comparisons. Any in doubt as to 'how many is many?' might ask a Kuwaiti. The number, again in terms equivalent to the population of the United States, is equal to 135,000 Americans having been killed. For further context and comparisons, consider that the United States lost 58,000 in Vietnam.

Here, two points are especially pertinent. The first is that the proportionate number of Kuwaitis killed by Iraqis, is comparison with Americans killed in Vietnam, is almost three times as many. The second is that Iraqis killed this many Kuwaitis over a period of just seven months. The 58,000 Americans that died in Vietnam were killed over a 12-year period, i.e., a span of time nearly 24 times as long.

The survivors of the Kuwaitis killed during the conflict, including their spouses, children, and other relatives of those missing and unaccounted for, were front and center recently in Kuwait. Former U.S. President George Bush, Sr., U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, former British Prime Ministers Dame Margaret Thatcher and John Major, General Norman Schwarzkopf, and many other prominent international leader associated with the country's liberation met with them. They listened to their pleas for assistance and vowed not to rest until their countrymen's return or until the missing have been fully accounted for by their captors.

KAF, Violence, and The Do The Write Thing Program. On display by KAF in the same ceremonies was another side of the same coin minted in the currency of violence. These were American grassroots leaders of KAF's "Do The Write thing (DTWT) Program." The Program exists in a growing number of American cities that have long been plagued by exceptional levels of violence among their inner city youth. A range of civic, religious, and professional leaders

from Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and Washington, DC were among the cities represented.

In the aftermath of the reversal of Iraq's aggression, a great many Kuwaitis wanted to convey their gratitude to the United States in a way that would have practical meaning and great symbolic significance to what lay at the heart of a country and a people's violation. To this end, KAF spearheaded a one-of-a-kind movement to ensure that the lives of Americans and others that had fallen in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm were not in vain.

Reaching Out to American Schools. KAF has reached out to American school districts where guns and acts of violence remain commonplace, where parents, with abundant reason, worry for the safety of their children, and where students and other children often live literally in fear of their lives.

In so doing, KAF joined forces with national and local humanitarian and nonprofit associations, including the National Urban League, the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations, the U.S.-GCC Corporate Cooperation Committee, and several other civic and professional organizations. Ever since, KAF has been working with leaders in America's urban centers in a way that, thus far, is unparalleled among non-governmental and nonprofit groups in other countries.

Of direct relevance to what transpired in a California school last week, KAF has targeted a core constituency within which the incidence of acts of violence per capita in the United States remains all too frequent: intermediate and secondary school students. Working with school superintendents, principals, guidance counselors, and teachers, KAF several years ago initiated a bold and innovative program that has met with increasingly widespread appeal among American leaders concerned with curbing the incidence of crimes against youth. The program has inspired thousands of American students to write essays about the effect of violence on their lives and what they propose to do to bring about its end in their community.

Paneled judges read the essays and select the finalists. The winners, together with their parents or teacher, get to visit Washington, DC. There they are recognized in an awards ceremony attended by national dignitaries, meet their Congressional representatives and officials at the Department of Justice and the Office of Education, and tour the cultural and civic highlights of the nation's capital.

In arriving to this way of contributing something of meaning and lasting value to the United States, the citizens of Kuwait, through KAF, have unlocked a powerful positive force for good. The beneficiaries are numerous American metropolitan areas previously in a quandary as to how best to begin to loosen the grip of violence upon their communities.

KAF, in essence, has provided hope for countless American youth who had all but given up hope that there was a reason to believe that they could make it to adulthood unscathed by the infliction of physical pain upon them or a loved one by someone in their community. It provides them a ticket to non-violence.

A Recipe for Responsible Citizenship. Participation in KAF's Do the Write Thing Program offers American students a sure-fire recipe for instilling a significant measure of personal responsibility, accountability, leadership skills, and the means to responsible citizenship. And it does all this in association with the students' parents, teachers, schools, and a plethora of civic and professional associations within their communities.

A student's right of entry to the DTWT Program is completion of a three-part essay.